WEST POINT.

A WEST POINT ROMANCE.

How It Began and How It Came to a Horrible End-An Ambition that Brought Desolation to a Household-Married Twice and Shot Dead at Parade-The New Appointments of Officers in the Cadet Corps.

WEST POINT, June 20, 1870. In company with an officer I took a farewell stroll to-day in the cemetery where so many of the grad-uates of West Point sleep the sleep that knows no waking. We walked from tomb to tomb reading the inscriptions that I have read time and time again, and finally sat down on a little mound of earth to rest under the shade of a huge tree. "Do you see that spot there?" inquired my "Do you see that spot there?" Inquired my companion, as he pointed with his cane to a part of the ground over which the grass had not as yet well grown. "That was intended for the last resting place of a graduate of '68 but a revelation that was ade after his death prevented the body from being brought here. Would you like to hear the story 99 I expressed my willingness, and the story was told.

It was in substance as follows:—

In the early summer of 1864 there was a cadet va-cancy in one of the New York city Congressional districts. When the War Department informed the Congressman of the district of the vacancy and that it should be filled before the following September, entleman took it into his head to depart from the ways of his predecessors and give the appointment to whatever scholar in the Free Academy, or who had passed through the Academy, who would pass the best examination. A day was appointed for the test, and the successful competitor a few days afterwards was sent to West Point. He was found fully qualified, and at once took a high position in the class. He looked rather more manly than the rest of his class-in fact, older than most boys who were at the time dmitted under twenty-one-but no suspicion that he was really older than he had represented himself to be ever entered the minds of the faculty. Three years passed by and he became a second class man. During that time he made the acquaintance of a young lady residing on Fifth avenue. She was beautiful, of good family and had plenty of money, and this combination of attractions fascinated cadet. He used to pay her frequent visits at the hotel when she came up here to remain during the June "gala days," and after she had left for New York he kept up the pleasant intimacy by frequent correspondence. In the matter of this correspondence he seemed to be very anxious that the letters should not miscarry, and under the pretence that he believed the Post Office folks here and a bad habit of opening cadets' letters, he often had them sent over the river be posted from Garrison's Landing, Meanhe studied hard and still maintained a good position in his class. He finally became a frat class man in '67. He was busily engaged in his room one day, after he had become a first class man, boring" a knotty subject, when the officer of the day entered and told him the superintendent wanted to see him at his office. He immediately repaired to the office, and after the usual salutations had been interenanged between him and his superior the superintendent took from a bundle of papers on his desk a letter, which he read to him. It was addressed to the superintendent and charged that the

before he had entered the institution, and that his wife was still living. The letter was not signed. "What have you got to say to that, sir?" asked the Superintendent, laying down the letter. The cadet had not changed countenance during the reading of the note, and when the question was put to him he drew himself up to his full height, and, with a flush as of indignation overspreading his face, he reshould not have received a gentleman's attention sir. Every word of it is false. The writer is evi-

gave the challenge, The only answer he received was the blood-curding shrick, and the figure came hearer and nearer. The scinier put has piece to the ground and grasped the form by the shoulder. It made no restance, and keeping fast his had on it he made his way to the barnets. The light of the guard's lantern revealed in the figure in white the form of the caset who had been called for that day by the Superintendent in reference to the anonymous letter. He was stark mad.

MARKIED AND THEN SHOT DEAD.

Great was the sympathy for the poor cadet on the post among his comrades when the news was bruited about had he had become insane. Of course excessive study had done the horrid work, and the "system" of the Academy came in for some very hard knocks at the hands of the sympathyters. Months passed by, and the cadet was binsself again. His temporary insanity had left no trace of its ravages, and when the class of '85 graduated he stood anong the first ten. He obtained a commission after his furlough had expired of second fleutenant in the artiflery branch of the service, and was soon afterwarus married to the Fifth avenue young lady of whom mention has already been made. A month or so after his marriage he was ordered to do duty at a Soothern post, and on proceeding there he took his young and beautiful bride along with him. Everything went smoothly with him for some time. Foung officer like he became a very severe disciplinarian and for the slightest offences on the part of the soldiers he always meted out the severest punishment. One day he had one of the privates of the post put in the guarthouse for a long period for some trivial negacity had been placed in the man got out he, it is said, swore he'd get even with the officer. It was the latter's turn a few days after he had imprisoned the soldier to drill, been relieved from can'd duty, and his intoot of a soldier whose his was leaded with bail. When the command "Pre" was given the officer in front of the loader who shot min was the who had her he had on going to

avenue girl whin he was a case that he family was in low circumstatics. It was in a miserable to calify in the city—but for all that a miserable to upright as the richest in the land.

A wrankle over a load of the corps of the control of the control of the corps were to turn on the arrival of the body and the funeral ceremonies were to be of a very imposing character, for the declased was well known to all the cache, having only been a lew months out of the ranks of the corps at the time of his death. A guard of honor, consisting of four officers, classmates of the dead man, accompanied the body and the sorrowing video from the scene of the tragedy on their way to West Foint. The train bearing the corpse arrived at might time in jersey City, and as it was taken out of the baggage car to be placed in a hearse the officers had the foresight to engage to take it to the Hulson River Railroad depot, when several persons whom they did not know came up and proceeded in an unceremonious way to take the body. The officers interfaced and the young widow who stood by placed herself between them and the coffin. The officers awore that they would kill the first man who came near the corpse; but the strange party was nothing daunted, and one of them advanced and declared binned to be the brother of the dead man. "And this woman," he added, pointing to a female chad in black at his side, who was weeping, "this woman was Lieutennt—"s wife. She was married to him years ago, and that person who claims to be his wife has no claim on this body." These remarks dambfounded the officer, mollified at the sight of her sorrow, told her what her heart refused to believe. The officer had been married before he became a cadet under an assumed name is a thing which has not him before he got his appointment. How he had kept the whole matter secret and had entered the military academy bearing his own name was a mystery, and whether he was married before he became a cadet under an assumed name is a thing which but only a few can answer. At any

speaking another word.

THE NEW REGIME.

The third clast obtained their two months' furlough to-day, and there now remains at the Academy but two classes, the second and the fourth, of coarse including the plebes. The following new officers have been appointed in the cadet corps:—

Captains—Cadets Davis, G. B.; Wasson, Hoag and Estmunds.

have been appointed in the cadet corps:—
Captains—Cadets Davis, G. B.; Wasson, Hoag and Edmunds.
Lieutenant and Adjutant—Cadet McKinney.
Lieutenant and Quariermaster—Cadet Russell.
Lieutenants—Cadets Nave, Knox, Bacon, Woodruff, T. M.: Steever, Goddard, Townsend, Mott, Pardee, Roe, Ayres and Stewars.
Sergeant Major—Cadet Allen, J.
Orderty Sergeant—Cadet Wetnore.
Sergeanis—McFarland, Wood, Jamar, Baker, Elliott, Walker, G. B.; Henely, Hatfield, Wood, A. E.; Carr, Buchannan, Booth, Abbott, Patterson, Pond and Lyon.

and Lyon.

Corporals—Gillmore, Dyer, Clark, Taber, Gardner,
Hoyle, Daly, Casey, Russeil, Knapp, Holmes, Gus-man, Blacum, H. P. Walker, H. T. Reed, Baily, La man, Blacom, H. P. Waiser, H. T. Reed, Party, C. Poirt, Craig, Smith, Knapp.

Thus it will be seen the gap made by the graduates have all been Blied up and the new regime will remain in force to next year unless some ill wind will blow somebody our of line.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN A PRACTICAL SHAPE.

table. The cases were the lever into the work

and the wine of the company and the company of th

The Flood in the Susquehanna.—The unprecedented rains of Thursday, Friday and Saturday caused a rise in the river which, for rapidity, has not been equalled for many years. The tributaries in this immediate vicinity were not much swollen, showing that the rains had spent their power along the main stream. On Friday morning the water had reached afteen feet above low water mark, and so sudden had it come up that large quantities of logs which had been rafted out of the boom and not secured in basins or narbors, were broken away and swept down stream. The vacuum left in the Susquehanna boom where logs had been raited out was soon filled by the crowd from above, and many logs escaped at the bottom and passed down stream. The water reached its height about two o'clock on Saturday morning, when it marked nineteen feet nine inches, being several inches singler than the spring flood. As near as we could ascertain the following losses have been sustained:—About 7,500,000 feet of logs escaped from the boom. Probably the loss to the lumbermen of this city will reach nearly \$300,000, not counting the drawback for winat they may recover below. Loyalsock boom has not, we understand, caught many, and it is estimated that \$000,000 feet passed below that point. It was a blue day for many lumbermen. We learn that the Lock Haven boom is alt safe, and few, if any, logs escaped from it. The flood at that place was not so high as the one here. The people of Mili surest had to resort to the second stories of their houses to escape the water which took possession of their first floors.—Williamsport (Pa.) 72-

CUBA.

A SEARCH FOR CUBAN LEADERS.

Beconnessance Over the Sierra Cubitas-Paucity of Results-Military Skill of Insurgents-Cubans Accused of Poisoning Springs-Disappearance of Valmaseda-Report from the Eastern Department-Another Gross Outrage on en American Citizen.

HAVANA, June 15, 1870. The Sierra Cubitas lies to the west of the line of railroad between Pacrto Principe and Nucvitas, ex-tending to the Jiguey river, which empties into the sea opposite Cayo Romano. It is remarkable for its gloomy recesses, its difficult passes and extensive caves. Lying, with reference to the coast, opposite the point of embarkation usually selected by the in-surgents when leaving the island, it has been used habitually as a place of concealment while waiting an opportunity to do so. As the Spanish authorities, either affectedly or really, suppose that many of the prominent insurrectionary leaders are endeavoring to escape, it was thought that a careful and minute reconnoissance through the Sierra mentioned would be likely to result in a rich prize of prisoners. With this end in view several columns which had been operating over the Camaguey were combined and commenced their march from Guanaja, on the coast, to which point they were probably taken in launches. On reaching the mountains the column was broken into several detachments, and a very minute examination was made throughout the section.

A report of the result is furnished us in an extra

ordinary issue of the Gazette. It starts off by an-nouncing a loss to the enemy of 164 killed, seventynine prisoners, 1,114 presentados, one banner, two archives, more than 500 horses, much ammunition, two rafts, five boats and some arms. The Spaniards had seventeen wounded, two of whom had died from the effects. There was but one formal encounter, and that with a party commanded by Antonio Rodriguez, called Madrinales, formerly of the Spanish army. This party had constructed over the river Maximo a bridge, defended by many of the resources of military art. It comprised a point of passage to the river where it was not fordable. It was commanded by a fort from which a cross-fire could be opened upon it, and was only approachable on three sides, by narrow serpentine paths, through marshy ground. Within this had been constructed all the barracks necessary for the garrison, which, in its composition and the temper of its chiefs, presented a cohesion, a boidness and strategy without example among the insurgents. As says the report, from this abode, which they considered impregnable, they cruelties on the unfortunates who fell into their hands, and, more than once, when threatened by the troops, they retired without dispersion, contrary to the practice of the insurgents.

As soon as the existence of this place became known the command of Colonel Bergel, which arrived first near the point, was ordered to attack and destroy it. The insurgents, however, did not defend the position, but by a secret path passed to the Serra, where they were met by the marines of the Isabel la Catolica, who attacked them, killing the chief, Madrinales, and another, thought to be Francisco Aguero, from letters found on his person. Aside from this party only small groups of from ten to twenty men were seen.

A list of chiefs killed on this and other occasions is given as to lows:—Gregorio Loret de Mola, Manuel Rivero Arteaga, Joaquin Guzman, Francisco Castellanos, Enrique Loret de Mola, Antonio Rodriguez, Romuaido Sanchez, Oscar Cespedes, Luis Rivero, Manuel Carmona, Rafnel Zaldivar, Fernando Pujol, N. Laborda, Pedro Risco, Juan Diaz Uma, Santiago Guzman. As soon as the existence of this place became

N. Laborda, Pedro Risco, Juan Diaz Uma, Santiago Guzman.

The death of Dr. Forda, the insurgent Minister of War, from a fever, is reported. Cespedes is said to have abandoned the Central Department.

It is saited that the insurgents are now pedsoning those springs of water which the Spaniah solders are likely to drink, and that on one occasion the Caratan volunteers surprised two men in the very act. An alleged order of Ignacio Agramonte is published, in which the destraction of the cancaleds is directed and the poisoning of the spring at Salann Nueva. This charge is a very old one, and has been made by one side or the other during almost every civil war of which instory speaks. It is easy to make and difficult to refute. As usual, no one has been poisoned, and it is extremely doubtful if there is any traft in it whatever.

been killed, bal nothing determinate has been accomplished.

From Santi Espiritu and Moron come reports of thirteen encounters. Among some documents captured were found some very stringent orders against presentation to the Spanish authorities of having any communication with the Spanish's. A despatch from St. Domingo, in the jurisdiction of Sagua, mentions the capture of the one fose de la Merced Leon, known as "El Therto" (the one-eyed). He is accused of horrible orimes in that district. The captain of the Chapelgorris of Macagian telegraphs of an encounter with forty insurgents, in which five were killed and a number wounded. Dates from Gibura to the 10th mention an attack by the insurgents on a convoy moving to Las Tunas, in which they were driven off. In Trinidad, on the 8th, was shot the youth D. Jose Verguera, for disloyalty.

The recent discussion of the Phillips case in Congress has not been sufficient to prevent a continuance of outrages upon American citizens. The latest case is the arrest of a young man from New York mamed Joseph Duany, and his imprisonment on suspiction of being the son of our Count Duany, who, it seems, had committed some offence against the Spanish government many years ago. Duany is about twenty-two years of age, was born in Cubabit wenty-two years of age, was born in Cubabit wenty-two years of age, was born in Cubabit wenty-two years of age, was born in Cubabit wenty to the United Stanes when he was tree years old, where he has ever since resided. There is no shadow of charge against him save of being the soc of a man he is not. Since his incarceration he has been in a room contaming nothing but a broken chair, not even being provided those necessaries which, in all civilized countries, are accorded to the worst criminals. The energetic remonstrances of Consul Biddle against his imprisonment and treatment have only been vouchsaied the response that he conid have a bed and other necessaries if he would pay for them. The young man is in an extremely nervous condition, and the mat

A New Plant.—A correspondent from Marion district, S. C., says the Charlotte Bulletin, writes as follows:—I have discovered and fully tested a new honey plant which abounds here, and blooms from May 10 to June 20. It yields a large supply of the purest honey, delictions to the palate and clear as spring water. The bush is suitable for yards as it is very ornamental.

UTAH.

Silver Mining in the Territory-Recent Discoveries-Plague of Grasshoppers-Deaths
Among Infants-The Godbeites.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 12, 1870.

reticent in times that are past concerning their claims, their location, the amount of gold and sliver produced by them, and other reliable data upon which to base operations or encourage the invest ment of capital by outside barbarians. Whether this reticence is the result of selfishness or a desire to prevent an influx of that reckless and dissipated throng so characteristic of mining towns I cannot say; but this I do say—the time has at length arrived when isolation is no longer possible and Utah will put on her silvery garments and march to the front ranks of these United states to fill a position heretofore unoccupied. It has been not only very moon-venient but almost impossible for a person residing in the States to obtain reliable information concernup in importance and seem destined to eclipse the far-famed mines of South America. Not a few trans transpired, poor men generally being the discoverers and often selling out to capitalists. I may mention the sale yesterday of an undeveloped claim mere discovery) to Mr. Woodmansee at \$2,000; of one a few days since at \$5,000, and of another ju-

mere discovery) to Mr. Woodmansee at \$2,000; of one a few days since at \$5,000, and of another just before that at \$8,000. Mr. Woodman discovered a mine in Little Cottonwood only last summer that I will venture to say a milhon dollars cannot buy. A gentleman who has some acquaintance with geology suggested the idea a few days since that the mammoth fodes which have been discovered in various parts of the Territory and are now being worked with considerable energy on the Sevier river south, and in the Rocky Mountains east of Salt Lake City, where they have gone down a considerable distance and "drifted" in every direction for many feet without finding "wall rock," where all around, above, below, on the right hand and on the left are solid masses of silver ore, are extensions of the South American lode which has been worked for so many centuries and which extends the whole length of the Pacific coast on both Continents.

The grasshoppers are causing the Sants considerable anxiety at the present time, having destroyed visit quantities of wheat, oats, barley, onlons and, in fact, all manner of green things. They sometimes settle in great numbers on all sorts of trees, when you might exclaim in vain, "Grasshoppers spare those trees," for in a short time every leaf is gone to that bourne from whence no leaves ever have leave to return. I have seen grasshoppers so thek in the air as to obscure the noonday sun. In dealing with these pests the Mormons do not follow the precept of returning good for evil. If the hoppers take their wheat the Mormons do not five them their oats also, if they can discover a way to get around it.

Dr. Richards, Sr., has been trying to account for so

around it.

Dr. Richards, Sr., has been trying to account for so many deaths among the endiren last summer by attributing the cause to poison injected into the fruit by hoppers, and advising the people to use no fruit which has been bitten by them. I do not regard this

wancii has been bitten by them. I do not regard this as good advice.

These grasshoppers are the locusts of Scripture, and we read of John, "His meat were locust and will honey;" besides it is a common thing for the Indians to eat them, and I am personally acquainted with a gentleman who, being on the Plains without other food, was forced to subsist upon them for some time. Take these facts with the truth that nine-tenths of the children who expire in this section are too young to eat fruit, and that the idea of imbibing poison with their mothers' milk is rather far-fetched, I feel inclined to advise the people to make better use of with their mothers' milk is rather far-fetened, I feel inclined to advise the people to make better use of the fruit they are asked to throw away, and of which, considering the depredations of these ruthless destroyers, they stand so much in need.

The Godbettes are coolly, calmly and deliberately pursuing the even tenor of their way on the busis of liberty of speech, &c., drawing the "orthodox" fraittes from their dread abode and giving credit for some of the merits disclosed.

A BOLD RAID ON A BANK.

The Mechanics' Bank in Louisville Entered by Robbers in Open Day-They Chloroform the Cashier and Make Off with Sixty-five Thousand Dollars-Strange Sequel to the Tragedy of Thirty Years Ago.

Trousand Dollars—Strange Sequel to the Tragedy of Thirty Years Ago.

(From the Courier Journal, June 18.)

One of the most garing and successful pieces of viliany ever perpetrated in our city occurred yesterday afternoon. It was no less than the robbing of the treasure vanus of the Mechanics' Bank in broad daylight of a large sum of money, and the escape of the robbers. The facts of this daring robbery are about as tollows:—Mr. Henry L. Fope, who, for the last twenty-five or thirty years, has held the position of casher of the Mechanics' Bank, occasionally goes to the busy season, to count the cash, post the books and finish up the business of the day. Yesterday the bank was closed at two o'clock P. M., the usual hour, and Mr. Pope went to dinner, and returned to the bank a little after four P. M. He sat down in the cashier's office, looked over the daily papers for a few mimutes and then opened the vanits and eash drawers and commenced counting the money. He had been busily engaged in this manner for some time—how long is not exactly known, but the supposition is that it was about five o'clock—when suddenly two men advanced upon him from behind. Mr. Pope, when he entered the building, closed and locked the front door and was standing behind the counter facing the front door. The foremost of the two men had a huge kuite in his hand, and, as he suddenly came upon Mr. Pope, and as that gentleman turned his head, made a menacing movement with the knife and sand:—'If you make a noise I will kill you." and at the same time threw a movement with the knife and sand:—"If you make a noise I will kill you," and at the same time threw a niandful of sauff into Mr. Pope's eyes. The other man then rushed up with a heavy woollen shawl, which he had taken from the hat track in the back room, and threw it over Mr. Pope's head. The two men then seized hold of him and dragged him into the back room and thrust him into a starway leading up stairs and locked the door. They then went back to the front room and hastily gatoered up what money there was in sight and made off. The special deposits of the bank, amounting to many thousands of dollars, were ranged round upon the shelves of the vault and were entirely overlooked by the robbers. The cash belonging to the bank was in the cash drawer and in a stall safe in the large vault, both of which were open. They scooped the small safe clean, but when they came to the constitution of the bank was in the cash drawer they were more particular, only emptying the compartments containing large bills. Scrip and one and two dollar bills were thrown aside with contempt. They were evidently in a great hurry, and grabbed up the money hastily, as one package, containing \$1.000, was found lying on the floor, immediately beneath the cash drawer. The money obtained was United States currency, in bills of various denominations, and it is supposed the robbers had a carpetsack, which they crammed fall of notes and the left. How the robbers got into the bank is a mystery, but the most reasonable theory is that they slipped into the building curring the day and secreted themselves in the back room until Mr. Pope returned from dimner. They advanced upon him from the back room, and were evidently in their stocking feet, as Mr. Pope heard no sound until they were upon him. When they threw the shawl over his head he experienced a sense of sufficiency of the robbery was made a few montes netere eight o'clock last night. Mr. W. M.

were evidently in their stocking feet, as Mr. Pope heard no sound until they were upon him. When they threw the shawl over his head he experienced a sense of suffocation, and immediately lost all consciousness.

The first discovery of the robbery was made a few minutes before eight o'clock last night. Mr. W. M. Lewis, a young man who sleeps in the bank, went there at that time last night, and upon entering the room found the gas turned down, contrary to the usual custom. He struck a light, and finding theyant door open suspected that something was wrong and went to the residence of Mr. Pope, the cashier, and learning that he had not been home since dinner, obtained the assistance of two policemen and returned to the bank and found matters in the condition described above. Mr. Pope was lying in the stairway with the shawl lying partiy over him, and a bottle which had contained chioroform near his face. He was insensible, but by the application of cold water was restored to consciousness. A large glass bottle, partiy filled with chloroform, a napkin which had oeen saturated with chloroform, and a huge knile, with a blade nearly eight inches long, were found on the table.

A hasty count of the cash was made, as it was impossible during the hurry and excitement to ascertain exactly the amount taken, but as far as could be ascertained last night, about \$65,000 in currency was missing. Piled in the shelves in boxes were the special deposits of the bank, consisting of cash and bonds to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars, which the robbers had overlooked. Mr. Pope was made very lit by his rough treatment and had not fully recovered up to a late nour last night.

There is but little, if any, clue to the bold robbers. The attack upon Mr. Pope was so sudden and ferce that he was unable to get a fair look at the men, and consequently could not give anything like a definite description of their appearance. It is stated that two men carrying a carpet sack between them were seen to leave the bank about six o'clock

situped up behind Parker, who was at work at his tooks, and struck him with a slungshot, killing him instantly. Knowing that Ju'an would return defore he could possibly get away with the booty he of cernimed to lay in wait and Kill him also. As Juth, a entered the front door Dix attacked him with a slungshot, but the blow glanced, and Julian closed with him. Dix then struck him with the concealed hammer, but without inflicting serious injury. Julian then managed to get hold of a chair, with which he knocked Dix down. He chair an into the street and gave the alarm. A crowd soon gathered; but as they entered Dix, seeing that his audicatous scheme was a inliure, and that the penalty for murder was more scertain than it is at present, draw a pistol and blew his brains out before the crowd could seize him. Mr. Henry L. Pope was appointed cashier in place of the unfortunate Parker, and, after a service of thirty years, nearly lost his life in defending the property of the bank.

IRISH LANDLORDISM.

The System as Defended and Indicted-

Thomas Carlyle's Opinion.
Thomas J. Norris, of Newark, N. J., defends the operation of the present land system in Ireland by the following allegations set forth in his recent letter to the HERALD. He says:- "That ejectments are rare in Ireland can be seen from this fact. My late father and I were extensive land agents in, perhaps, the poorest county in Ireland—Leitrim—from 1797 when he obtained his first agency, to 1843, when gave up my last, and during that time only one ten-ant was dispossessed by us." Mr. Norris must have been very fortunate, as was his father, in his agency experiences. The words "by us" sound slightly Pharisaical, but perhaps in using them the gentle man really makes a valid claim to reward hereafter.
Bishop Furlong, of the Catholic Diocess of Wexford, in which is situated the Marchioness of Ely's estates, writing from Rome on the land tenure subject, states that the Irish tensuis need:—

First—The bishops desire that the bill should recognize an legalize for Ireland generally the right of all agricultural tensits to improve their holdings, and to continue in occupation their order unless just cause be shown in a "Land Court for their eviction or for the prevention of certain improvements.

rent, should have the right or appear to the Land Court for adjustment.

Third—That all agricultural tenants on paring with their farms or holdings, whether voluntarily or otherwise, should have the right to sell in open market the pool sell and innevernate, such sale to be subject to the approval of the jandord, or the sanction of the Land Court, as well as to the privilege of pre-emption by the Landord.

Fourth—That all clauses against tilling any portion of grass farms be nuit and void.

Fifth—That tonants have the right to sub-divide their farms in favor of their relatives, within such reasonable limits as the Land Court may approve.

If the Irish tenants need all this in the year 1870

they certainly did not enjoy much of it in 1797. That they do need a Land Reform bill we are assured by the receipt of a copy of a lecture delivered by th Hon. Charles Gavan Duffy, M. P., in the Polytechnic Hall, Melbourne, Australia, in the present year, and specially forwarded to the HERALD by the author.

specially forwarded to the Herald by the author.

Mr. Duffy says:—

M. de Beaumont, the French statesman, when he visited Ireland in 1825, twenty years before the great famine, declared that, having seen the Indian in his forest and the negro in his chains, he thought he had witnessed the depth of human misery; but something remained worse than the state of the savage or of the siave, and that was the condition of a tenant-at-will under an Irish landford. An English political economist at the same time affirmed that there was more misery crowded into one province in Ireland that could be found in all the rest of Europe put together. Nearly twenty years later, and still before the famine, Thomas Carlyle, in his "Charlism," paints a scene yet more cloomy sad hopeless. "Ireland," he says, "has nearly seven millions of working people, the third unit of whom, it appears by statistical science, has not for thirty weeks each year as many third rate potates as will suffice him. It is a fact perhaps the most eloquent that ever was written down in any language at any date of the world's history." Sir Robert Feel abso, before the famine, stated, on official information, that more than third the houses in ten Irish counties, containing a population of more than there millions, and one-fourth of the only one room." Such a fact carries with it a suggestion of the food, clothing and culture of a population so house.

Again Mr. Duffy Says:—

It was the common and universal practice in three provinces as soon as a farm was improved to raise the rent on the teniant in proportion to his improvements; or if the improvements were good enough to tempt the cupicity of some serviceable bailiff or uniterling he was rewarded by the economical device of putting him in possession of the tenant's property. It was actually the poor farmer's interest to let ill enough alone. If he jogged on without enterprise or energy he had a fair prospect of remaining undisturted in his farm; but if he built or plantied, dramed or fences, the penalty was inevitable—an increase will correct, the penalty was inevitable—an increase will cry; "this is Irish exaggeration." John Stuari Mill, who is not an Irishman, and who deals with politics was a science, says, in relation to the same facts, "The Irish tenant, almost alone among mankind, stood in this position, if industrious and prudent nobody but his landord could gain." But it may be said that courts of law were open, and this? Justice Pennefather, himself a landord, has described the law under which justice between the parties was administered to them with the coolness of an anatomats delivering a cinclead lecture on some one cise? dislocated limbs. "The whole code relating to fand or and tenant in Irishad," says the Judge, "lass been framed with a view to the landord's nuterest alone. The literat of the tenant never entered into the contemplatics of the tenant never entered into the contemplations we landord."

Mr. Duffy sums up the consequences of the opera-

tion of the land system in Ireland thus:houses from morn till night. I traveled slowly through Munster and Connaught Inf. Norris' favored stowly through Munster and Connaught Inf. Norris' favored provincel soon after these events, with the most enthem Scotchman living [Mr. Dufy here refers to Mr. Caryle), and we found everywhere the features of a recently conquered country. Clare was almost a wilderness from Kirush or control. The desolate shores of Lough Corrib would have resembled a desort but that the stumps of runed louses showed that not nature, but man, had been the desolator, between Kilhala bay and Silgo, during an entire day's travel, we estimated that every second dwelting was polled down; and not cabins alone, but stone houses, it for the residence of a substantial yeomanity. In one barony of my native county, in prosperous Usier, upwards of eighteen hundred human beings were ejected by an absentee proprietor named Shirley, the tenants of whose estate, in a century and a half had raised the rents from a few hundreds a year to 225,000. The number of houses which human industry has created in his new world of ours in fifty years is fewer than the landlords of freiand pulled down in three or four. The town population sank along with the peaantry; the bread they alleve as was car; the goods they offered for sale faded on their analyse, or mouldered in their drawers, without purchasers. Their savings were exien up by poor rates, levied to support shallows. Mr. Norris, of Newark, N. J., after reading the above carefully will come to know a little about the manner in which Irish landlordism "works" in

THE ROMANCE OF OUTLAWRY.

Freebooting in South Carolina-A Raid of North Carolina Outlaws-An Audaclous Piece

Freebooting in South Carolina—A Knid of North Carolina Outlaws—An Audaclous Piece of Work.

[Marton, S. C. (June 16) correspondence of the Charleston News.]

The boldest robbery of even such times as we now live in was committed in this county (and only about eight and a half miles from the village) on Tuesday inght, 14th. The store of Captain W. S. Ellerbe and Mr. Samuel Watson was robbed in a manner which almost causes admiration from the peculiar boldness exhibited by the thieves. Captain Thomas E. Stanley had charge of the store, and was as usual attending to his business, when at about eight P. M. he was selzed before any possible resistance could be made. forced to give the robbers the keys to the safe, and, with his wife and his cook, looked in the counting room of the store. The robbers fastened the windows securely, and, posting guards, they commenced plandering. As a customer would come he would be selzed, his life threatened in case of outcry, and marched into this nondescript jail. Eighteen persons, including Mr. Watson (one of the owners of the store), were finally thus immured. Mrs. Stanley's infant, in the dwelling house adjoining, commenced to cry, and, in objected the robbers to let him go auer his little child and also that of his cook in her house. The robbers humanely granted this request, guarding the Captain to the houses and back to his place of imprisonment. When they were ready to leave they handed the prisoners a lighted candle, and after warning them they would be shot in case they attempted to come out before day, they went off, taking the horse of Mr. Watson to assist them in taking off their booty. They made directly for the North Carolina line. At Mr. Jonn H. Moody's they stopped and took two horses and at Mr. W. J. Page's hey took two more. The loss of Messrs. Ellerbe & Watson is not definitely known, as the goods were nearly all taken from the shelves and strewn on the floor—the robbers only taking off what suited them, this being for the most part ready made clothing, amunution

ST. DOWINGO.

The National Indebtedness of the Republic.

A Few Words Regarding Annexation-Fears of the People-Stories Passing Around-General Distrust-How the Debt is to be Manipulated.

Sr. Domingo, May 28, 1870. Some very extraordinary rumors are being passed from lip to lip, some confidentially, among the hitherto ardent friends of annexation, and are plainly allenating the best class of Americans from the cause. "Forewarned forearmed" says the old maxim, and the Herald may expose the coming

evil in time to take out the sting.

In one sentence it is broadly stated, and is gaining every hour a firmer hold on leading minds here, that the spoismen of Washington mean to make a money job out of annexation. A gentleman who is presumed to be the agent of these schemers has been coming and going between this capital and Wash-ington ever since annexation has been on the carpet and who passes here for the confidential repre-sentative of certain speculative Senators has said to more than one that the Dominicans would have to stay out in the cold until he and his friends should he satisfied. This gentleman has never had any official connection with this government. He obtained a kind of prestige with it from his supposed influence at Washington. In the presumed interest were made to parties here to depreciate and then buy up the Dominican debt at ten cents or less on the dollar, and when it be bought in to have it passed at its face by a "picked and pliable" commission Several most excellent men have privately pledged themselves to watch the progress of this specula-tion inch by inch, and to communicate the data (names included) for publication, in the hope that a clear and timely exposition of the scheme will

The plan of further depreciating the already de-preciated paper of the Dominican republic cannot be managed without this government taking part in it, and that it cannot and dare not do, even were this Cabinet and Senate to unite in the attempt,

not be managed without this government taking part in it, and that it cannot and dare not do, even were this Cabinet and Senate to unite in the attempt, which, for many reasons, may be set down as out of the question. The "picked and phable commission" may do much, but that presupposes an obliging willinguess not to see abuses which, up to the present, have not characterized President Grant. To return to details. It is estimated that the public debt subject to manipulation may farry and with justice to all concerned be covered by \$900,000 out of the million or thereboouts to be appropriated for paying the domestic debt. A part of this domestic debt, incituding the bonds issued to satisfy or in evidence of the national obligations on the score of the war of deliverance waged for three years against the Spanish armies of occupation has been classified and to some extent to gold value declared by law. The new plan is to first reduce its market value to less than \$200,000, deay action in Congress until after the recess, alarm the holders—mostly Dominicans of small means—into realizing at any price, and then go before the commission to demand payment at par, or so near it as to swallow up the entire million dedicated to clearing off the national debt, instead of the \$600,000 off the which the Bacz Cabinet and every other intelligent Dominican thinks ought to take up every dollar of the government paper under a just and impartial classification.

This buying up the Dominican obligations for perhaps \$100,000 and obtaining something like ten times the amount in gold from a picked and pliable commission is bad enough from a moral point of view to shock scores of thinking Dominicans out of their abounding faith in Washington wisdom and purity; but there is rising behind it a political cloud of more dangerous proportions which is altogether un-sea in the United States. These is hardy a voter in the republic who, either in his own person or through hear friends, does not expect a few dollars in the general settlement.

It

some degree forced loans, for if not granted it was to be feared that the military force stationed along the border to repress the Cacos and Cabralistas would desert the fleid en masse and leave the country open to revolution and anarchy. This class of debts is expressed by rates or gold notes of a special class, and are not in market; but there is a whole family of rates and tituios forming—in fact the great bulk of the domestic debt, which will be the pabulinn of the new scheme of plunder. To buy them up for next to nothing, and have them paid at par, would quickly realize half a million of profit on an investment of perhaps \$50,000, and to go a little farther, engross the whole sum allowed for the complete cancelment of all existing liabilities of the Domintean republic.

A picked and pliable commission might, in that way, take generous care of its friends; but it would leave nothing for the payment of the Dominican army, which has been kept on toot for the last year on promises to pay up its arrears on the arrival of the annexation money. It will leave nothing for the mass of the population who have noarded up their dormant "legal tenders" for the same longed-for day. This is one of the secrets of the popular desire for annexation. Show the people that it is a snare and a delusion, that a few speculators are to pocket the price of their hard years of sweat and blood, and they are capable of rising in frenzy and tearing the commission to pieces in their chamber of office. The vague suspicion of some kind of trick for plundering the masses is darkening in the air, and when it breaks out in mob action, and a military force is called out to put it down in blood and siaugnter the fathers of the final will say that it is because the masses are violent ingrates, wretches who are not worthy to share in the blessings of annexation.

There is but one version—probably a hard and unit set of the commission beging for that Domini.

wretches who are not worthy to share in the blessings of annexation.

There is but one version—probably a hard and unjust one—of the growing belief here that Dominican interests are to be sacrificed to a set of intriguers at Washington; but there is another and still blacker and, let us hope, still more unjust report, starting from Consul Perry's opinion, that the public domain should be conceded to the United States. This last story is that all the public property of the State would be taken from it and made over to a clique of Washington land speculators.

This current of distrust may widen into an uncontrollable torrent that will overtop all reaturnt, and sweep this government out of existence in one week if the action of Congress should seem to justify these dangerous reports.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Not on the mimic stage for the amusement of gaping audiences, but real tragedies enacted almost daily on our public thoroughfares.

within the past month the newspapers have two lights, who but for the carelessness of stage drivers might be now in the full enjoyment of health. We call the attention of ladies to the danger of getting in or out of stages. A lady takes a stage down Broadway. Arrived at her destination she pulls the strap and descends; she may be on the last step when the impatient driver starts his horses. What is to prevent her from being thrown violently upon the pavement; there being no hand rails by which she may steady herself. She is helpless, and, as often happens, may sustain a serious injury. This is no imaginary evil. Every citizen of New York can call to mind instances where ladies have met with such accidents owing to the recklessness of stage drivers and the inconvenience of stages as now constructed. This is but one argument in favor of the total abolition of these relics of a bygone age. Broadway stages are abominably inconvenient, and their unprotected high steps make them particularly dangerous for ladies. It may be useless to point out the many objections to the use of stages in our city, but the owners should be responsible for the lives of the passengers.

If we must have stages let them be built on the corded the sad and untimely deaths of two ladies,

gers.

If we must have stages let them be built on the English plan, and provided with "cads" to assist ladies in and out.

TROUBLE WITH THE DOMINION CURRENCY .- The TROUBLE WITH THE DOMINION CURRENCY.—The imitation of Dominion notes and tractional currency has become very common with smart advertisers, and, in some cases, has been found to result in such bogus articles being passed as genuine. It would be well for all those who think to push their business in any such way to bear in mind that any engraving which resembles, or is intended to resemble any part of a Dominion or Provincial note, or bank note, subjects the maker and the notice of us to the charge of felony and fourteen years penticularly.—Toronto Globe.